

NETWORK COMMAND PROCESSING SYSTEM OVERVIEW

Yonwoo Nam

Senior Engineer

AlliedSignal Technical Services, Corp.
Columbia, Maryland 21045

Lisa D. Murphy

Senior Scientific Systems Programmer

AlliedSignal Technical Services, Corp.
Columbia, Maryland 21045

ABSTRACT

The Network Command Processing System (NCPS) developed for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Ground Network (GN) stations by the AlliedSignal Technical Services, Corporation (ATSC) is a spacecraft command system utilizing a MULTIBUS I/68030 microprocessor. This system was developed and implemented at ground stations worldwide to provide a Project Operations Control Center (POCC) with command capability for support of spacecraft operations such as the LANDSAT, Shuttle, Tracking and Data Relay Satellite and Nimbus-7. The NCPS consolidates multiple modulation schemes for supporting various manned/unmanned orbital platforms. The NCPS interacts with the POCC and a local operator to process configuration requests, generate modulated uplink sequences, and inform users of the ground command link status. This paper presents the system functional description, hardware description and the software design.

BACKGROUND

In 1987, ATSC was directed by the NASA to design a replacement spacecraft command system for the early 1970's vintage Spacecraft Command Encoder (SCE). The project goal was to devise a system that would utilize state-of-the-art hardware and software, provide on-site fault isolation and eliminate cumbersome analog alignment requirements. The initial design study determined that there would be a significant software cost benefit in modeling the system after the NASA Telemetry and Communications Data System (TCDS). The TCDS is a telemetry data processing system developed in the mid 1980s which utilized distributed processing techniques and was the replacement for outdated decommutators and data system computers on the NASA GN. Due to the differences in functionality between the TCDS and NCPS, only portions of the hardware components could be re-used. However, the basic hardware system architecture and the device driver software for these components could be implemented with minimal modification.

SYSTEM FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The NCPS provides the POCC and/or a local operator with the capability to command a spacecraft and to monitor the command system status. Figure 1 is a simplified functional block diagram of the system. There are three command modes: throughput, local, and hardline. Each mode has a different source of data. In throughput mode, data is received for uplink via the NASA Communication (NASCOM) Data Link in 4800 bit blocks. In local mode, data prestored in command pools is used. Each command pool may contain several spacecraft commands that are between 16 to 2000 bits in length. In hardline mode, serial command data is received via a connector on the rear of the NCPS and sent directly to the uplinking hardware with little intervention from the software.

The NCPS operator uses a menu interface to select one of the three commanding modes. Once a commanding mode has been selected, the operator enters a spacecraft identification (SID) code and a file designator character code. These two codes are used to retrieve the selected spacecraft attribute file from the hard disk which contains default commanding parameters. The NCPS loads this file into its database memory and enters a prepass state. The current configuration attributes, status information and menu selection items for modifying spacecraft attributes, is shown on the video terminal. Each commanding mode has two operating states: prepass and pass. Prepass is the state of operation prior to uplink. In this state, the operator can modify and override certain spacecraft attributes. Pass is the state of operation where data is uplinked to the spacecraft and is entered via an operator menu selection when the system is in the prepass state. In the pass state, some attributes that do not affect command uplink can be modified, including selecting and uplinking an idle data sequence between commands.

In the throughput commanding mode, three options are available: uplink immediate, buffered uplink, and rate adjust. The uplink immediate option permits the command data to be transmitted as soon as it is received. The buffered uplink option accumulates one command data block before beginning command transmission to the spacecraft. Buffering allows for compensation of irregularities in the data arrival time and a precisely metered continuous data flow to be generated. When the received average data rate is different than the precise uplink command data rate, a circumstance may arise in which the buffered data may be consumed or an excessive amount may accumulate. To diminish this possibility, a rate adjustment feature has been incorporated in which the uplink command rate is varied to match the average command rate received from the commanding source. If the number of blocks begins to decline, the software retards the uplink rate. If the number of blocks drops to zero, the software notifies the operator that an underflow has occurred. The software will also advance the uplink rate when the number of buffered blocks grows towards a predetermined maximum. The software notifies the operator that an overflow has occurred if the number of buffered blocks exceeds the predetermined maximum.

In the local commanding mode, the operator selects commands to be uplinked from a prestored command file by specifying a command "mark" number. This command will be uplinked

according to the parameters in the selected spacecraft attribute file upon release by the NCPS local operator.

In the hardline commanding mode, the operator configures the NCPS for the selected spacecraft and enters the pass state. Any data received through the hardline connection is uplinked according to the parameters in the selected spacecraft attribute file. This mode is used at locations where serial command data can be received directly from a POCC command generator. This mode is primarily used for testing a spacecraft shortly before launch.

The output of the NCPS is a Phase Shift Keyed (PSK) modulated subcarrier or a modulated squarewave for the scientific spacecraft and the shuttle, respectively which is routed to the transmitting system exciter. The subcarrier frequency and the data rate used to modulate the subcarrier are determined by the selected spacecraft attribute file.

The NCPS system status is reported using Site Status Messages (SSM) and command echo NASCOM blocks. Options to enable or disable both the SSM and echo block functions are available from the operator menu.

SSM blocks are generated and transmitted to the project specified by the status destination code at the rate of one block per second in both the prepass and pass state. SSMs contain information about the status of the NCPS including information about the site, identification of the spacecraft being commanded and the status of the uplink process.

Echo blocks contain the data that was uplinked and are transmitted to the project specified by the echo destination code. There are two types of echo blocks: asynchronous and synchronous. Asynchronous blocks contain the image of the uplink data as received from the verification receiver which samples the uplink RF output. Synchronous blocks are the NASCOM blocks that were received from a project using the source and destination codes interchanged and transmitted back to the originating project.

HARDWARE DESCRIPTION

The NCPS is housed in a single 19-in. standard NASA equipment rack. The units mounted in the rack include a 140 Mbyte hard disk drive, a 5¹/₄-inch floppy disk drive, a streaming tape unit, a 14-in. color graphics terminal, a standard 101 keyboard and the NCPS chassis. The functional and ergonomic lay-out provides the operators with easy access to the system. Figure 2 illustrates the NCPS rack elevation layout.

Chassis

The NCPS chassis uses a MULTIBUS I architecture with a 20-slot card cage to accommodate the six PC cards and to provide for expansion or modification. Of the six board assemblies, one is a commercially available computer board and five are special purpose custom designed boards

i.e. Serial Time Code Receiver board, Transmit/Receive board, External 5 MHz board, a PSK Modulation Board (PMB), and Shuttle Command Module (SCM).

Computer Board

The computer board utilizes a 68030 32-bit microprocessor with 4 Mbytes of RAM. This board performs the central control function of the NCPS. The system initialization instructions are stored in EPROM. The computer board also provides interfaces to disks, streaming tape, graphic video terminal and an external printer.

Serial Time Code Receiver Board

The Serial Time Code Receiver board was developed by NASA. The board decodes the received serial binary 1 (SB-1) time code which is a Manchester encoded RS-422 signal into parallel time with millisecond accuracy which the NCPS software inserts into the transmitted NASCOM 4800 bit block. The source of the SB-1 time code is the station master timing system.

Transmit/Receive Board

The Transmit/Receive (T/R) board was developed by ATSC for the TCDS and is used to interface with the NASCOM communication system. It provides the channel for processing a digital serial data stream of NASCOM blocks entering or leaving the NCPS.

External 5 MHz Board

The External 5 MHz board provides frequency synthesis by using a Phase-Locked Loop (PLL) technique. The purpose of the board is to generate a phase coherent 4.096 MHz signal from the station's 5 MHz signal. A monolithic PLL was used for fractional frequency synthesis in the External 5MHz board and consists of a Voltage Control Oscillator (VCO), phase comparator and low pass filter. The monolithic PLL was used in this application because of its low cost and high performance at frequencies below 50 MHz.

A block diagram representation of the fractional frequency synthesizer is shown in Figure 3. The phase locked loop operates by producing an oscillator frequency to match the frequency of an input signal. In this locked condition any slight change in input frequency, f_a , first appears as a change in phase between f_a and the oscillator frequency, f_c . The phase shift then acts as an error signal to change the oscillator's frequency to match the f_a .

Having a crystal-controlled VCO and phase-locked to the station's precise main timing system results in a long term stable clock. This procedure was incorporated in the hardware design to increase the stability of the modulated subcarrier.

PSK Modulation Board

The PSK Modulation Board (PMB) is designed to provide command support for all subcarrier modulated compatible spacecraft. Control, setup, and ground command verification sequences are received via the Multibus interface. The command data to be uplinked is received from the CPU via the Multibus interface in all modes with the exception that in hardline mode it is received via a direct serial interface.

The PMB is divided into three functional areas: Command Data Control (CDC), Subcarrier Modulation/Demodulation (SMD), and the Serial Data Interface (SDI). Figure 4 illustrates the PMB Functional Block Diagram.

The CDC interface permits control and setup of the PMB by the CPU via the multibus interface. The PMB setup/control words, provided from the hard disk's spacecraft attribute files, select the subcarrier frequency, data (modulation) rate, data type encoding, command idle, modulating source, and command mode.

The SMD process generates a composite modulated PSK waveform and utilizes a stable frequency source, rate multipliers, a sinusoidal look-up table, a digital-to-analog converter, and a single pole low-pass filter. The subcarrier rate multiplier along with the frequency reference, which can be from an on-board crystal or the External 5 MHz board, generates subcarrier samples at 256 times the selected subcarrier frequency. The subcarrier samples are the result of a phase counter addressing a sinusoidal look-up table, that is contained in PROM. The PROM contents are specified by the equation

$$D_i * \sin(2 * \pi * K/256)$$

where K represents the address of the subcarrier phase counter and D_i represents the sign of the data sequence. The active single pole low-pass filter eliminates the out of band harmonic power.

The SDI interface is provided to permit the processing of a serial command sequence. When the serial data mode is selected on the PMB, the transition tracking loop is selected versus the reference 4.096 MHz. The transition tracking loop drives the subcarrier phase to provide proper alignment of the subcarrier transitions and the data symbols being transmitted.

Shuttle Command Module

The Shuttle Command Module (SCM) is designed to provide the NCPS with a shuttle orbiter ground-to-space command link. A series of control data directives are used by the NCPS host processor to communicate to the SCM. The control data directives include uplink configuration, modulation source and rate.

The SCM can be configured to operate as both a voice-command multiplexer or as a throughput device. Figure 5 illustrates the SCM Functional Block Diagram. In a multiplexer configuration,

the SCM generates a multiplexed uplink sequence containing command patterns supplied by the selected source and overlays voice supplied from a local Delta Modulation Sub-system (DMS). The data sources in a multiplexer configuration are host, hardline, and local controller. As a throughput device, the selected source supplies the entire composite baseband uplink modulating sequence. The only valid data sources in the throughput configuration are host and hardline. In either configuration, multiplexer, or throughput, the composite baseband can be encoded with a rate 1/3 convolutional code with the following polynomial definitions:

$$G_1=D^6+D^3+D^2+D+1 ; G_2=D^6+D^5+D^3+D^2+D+1 ; G_3=D^6+D^4+D+1.$$

In support of hardline, analog tape playback, and host throughput rate adjust uplink, the SCM employs a digital tracking loop with a maximum tracking bandwidth of 200 ppm.

Peripheral

An external serial line printer provides a hard copy of all NCPS activities and status information and is used primarily for historical data and as a troubleshooting aid.

SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION

The NCPS software development task began in 1987. The original software project included software to support a wide range of ground stations and spacecraft. However, several ground stations were closing and some spacecraft were becoming obsolete. The NCPS was required to support both the aging spacecraft, as well as, future spacecraft. A design approach to maintain an ever-changing system was needed. Other projects were also faced with application software that was developed and modified on a continuing basis. In order to optimize the generation and maintenance of those applications a distributed operating system and a multi-tasking executive (MX) were developed to support these projects. A paper "Distributed Operating System for NASA Ground Station" written by John Doyle in 1987 provides background for the software section of this paper[1].

NCPS Software Design Goals and Considerations

The NCPS software design goal was to utilize as much of the in-house software and tools as possible without inhibiting the development and uniqueness of the NCPS application. Software design objectives described in the following paragraphs were considered during the design phase.

1. A modular approach in software development, allowing for incremental source code revision, was needed to reassure the growth of the NCPS. In order to support future spacecraft, such as the Space Shuttle, hardware devices and software drivers would need to be added to the NCPS baseline without disrupting a current working system.

2. The design was based on reusable and replaceable modules. As tools and software components evolved they could be substituted for older and less efficient ones. Modules that were used in other systems, such as, the Transmit/Receive board and driver software could be incorporated into the NCPS without modification.
3. A memory resident database containing information that could be accessed instantly was needed for updating status displays and the operator interface.
4. Software and tools developed during the NCPS design phase were written in C using the UNIX operating system on a Heurikon computer. In order to reuse software, a similar development environment was selected for the NCPS.
5. An objective to automate system documentation through the use of graphical representation was considered. An in-house software tool known as the Network Adaptive Schema for Modeling Asynchronous Computation (NASMAC) was developed for previous projects. This tool allowed for the specification of software systems using directed graphs, and the automatic transformation of such graphs into operational software. These graphs provided an overview of the application software without the knowledge of the underlying system. This tool was the foundation for the NCPS software. It provided application documentation in the form of directed graphs and a modular design for the software.
6. At the time of the NCPS design, an operator interface was developed in-house. Batch files, prompts, sequenced commands and a command processor for the menus, along with the database, display formats and a display processor, facilitated an operator interface that could be custom designed on the fly. No recompilation of code was necessary. The system database could be instantly accessed and updated, providing up-to-date status information.

The objectives that were formed proved to be advantageous in the growth of the NCPS and the support of future spacecraft. Operator interface software, in-house developed tools and device driver software could be reused while new components and modules could be added.

NCPS Modular Software Design

Once the decision to use a modular design approach and in-house developed software was made, focus was moved to the NCPS functionality and the software application. Figure 6 is a data flow diagram which depicts the NCPS application and the software components. Each node on the data flow diagram depicts a module in the NCPS application. The following is a description of each of the modules.

1. Operator Interface: This module allows for a local operator to communicate with the NCPS system. Drivers to support terminal and printer devices, alarm functions which provide the operator with information about the state of the system, and the operator interface command and

display processors were reused from previous projects. New command files and ASCII display formats were created to support the NCPS specific menus.

2. Local Commanding and Utilities: Local Commanding software to support this module was written specifically for the NCPS. It included a means to create and update command pools, test files and attribute files. Attribute files are used to configure the NCPS in order to support a variety of stations and spacecraft. Run-time hard disk file system utilities, developed for previous projects, were incorporated into the NCPS.

3. NASCOM Interface: The NASCOM interface consists of a driver to support the Transmit/Receive board that has been used in several projects. The code and hardware for this module was incorporated in the NCPS without modification. This board receives serial data from the NASCOM Data Link (NDL) and blocks it in the form of NASCOM blocks. It also extracts data from a NASCOM block and serially transfers it to the NDL.

4. Throughput Commanding: Throughput commanding for the NCPS software performs verification of the blocks received from the NASCOM interface and passes it to the PSK Modulator/Demodulator (MOD/DEMOM) interface for uplink. All code for this module was written specifically for the NCPS.

5. PSK MOD/DEMOM Interface: The PSK MOD/DEMOM interface is device driver to support the PSK Modulation Board. It transfers forward and configuration data to the PSK board and receives echo and status information from the PSK board.

6. ECHO/STATUS Process: This module collects echo and status data and formats it into a NASCOM block. It creates a header based on information stored in the spacecraft attribute file.

NCPS Space Shuttle Modification

Because of the modular design of the system, the NCPS was able to incorporate software to support the Space Shuttle in approximately 6 person-months without disrupting the current working system. Modification to the NCPS software included new command files and display formats to support a Shuttle specific operator interface. Routines to support forward, echo and status messages specifically for the Space Shuttle were added. New attribute files were created to support system configuration for Johnson Space Center (JSC), Tape, and Emergency Voice Command Fill (EVCF) commanding. The "PSK MOD/DEMOM Interface" in figure 6 was replaced with the "SCM MOD/DEMOM Interface" which included new device driver software for the Shuttle Command Module (SCM).

SUMMARY

After detailed research and analysis, the NCPS was developed and implemented to provide GN sites with command capability for support of spacecraft operations. The modularization and

commonality of parts have help produced a system that can be expanded as needed. Software and hardware modules can be added to the NCPS as requirements to support future sites and spacecraft are identified.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The hardware and software, with the exception of NASMAC described herein were developed on NASA contract NAS5-31000 for the Goddard Space Flight Center's Networks Division.

REFERENCES

- [1] "Distributed Operating System for NASA Ground Stations", Doyle, John F., International Telemetry Conference 1987, San Diego, CA Volume XXIII, p425.

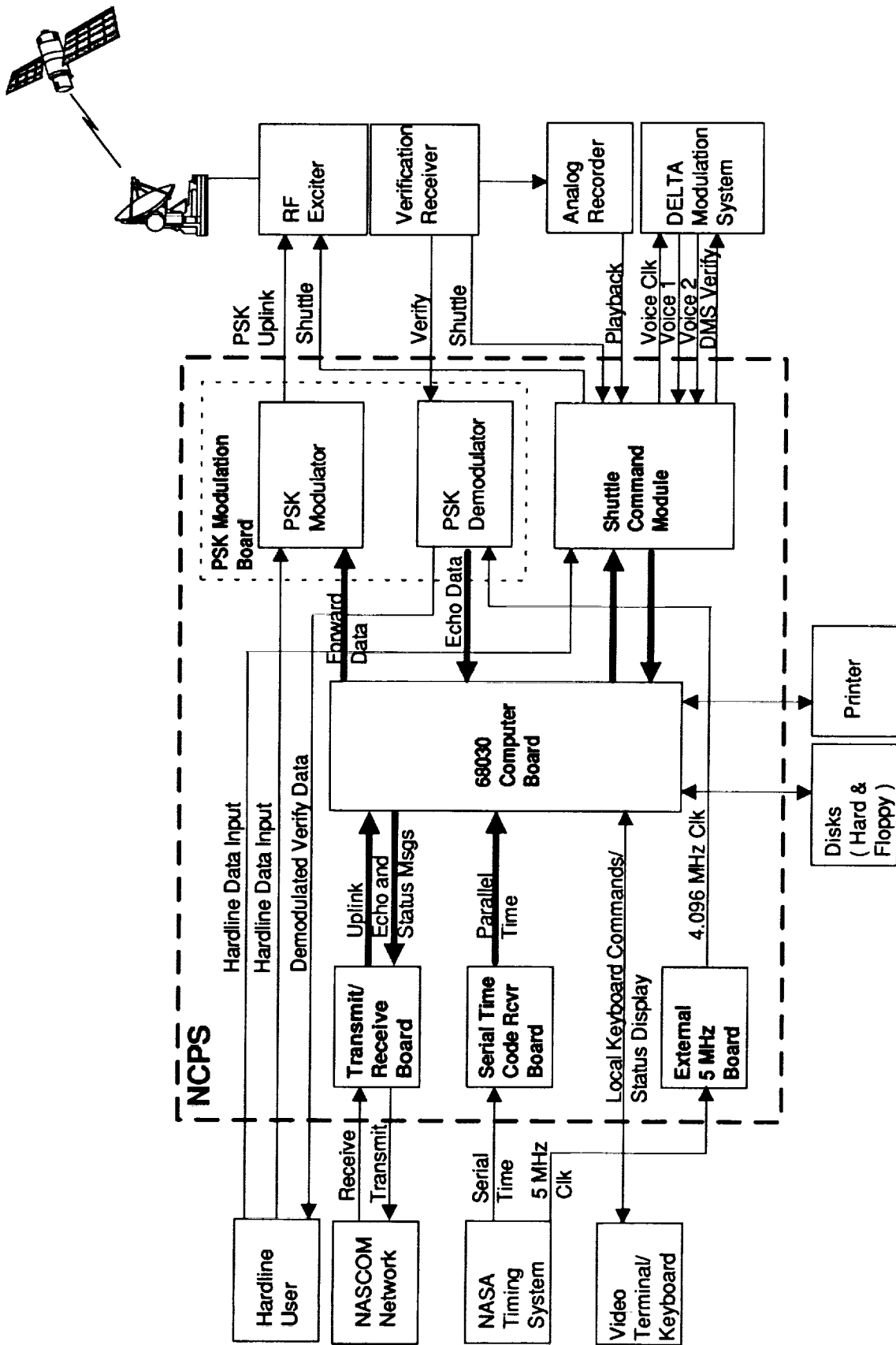


FIGURE 1. NCPS FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

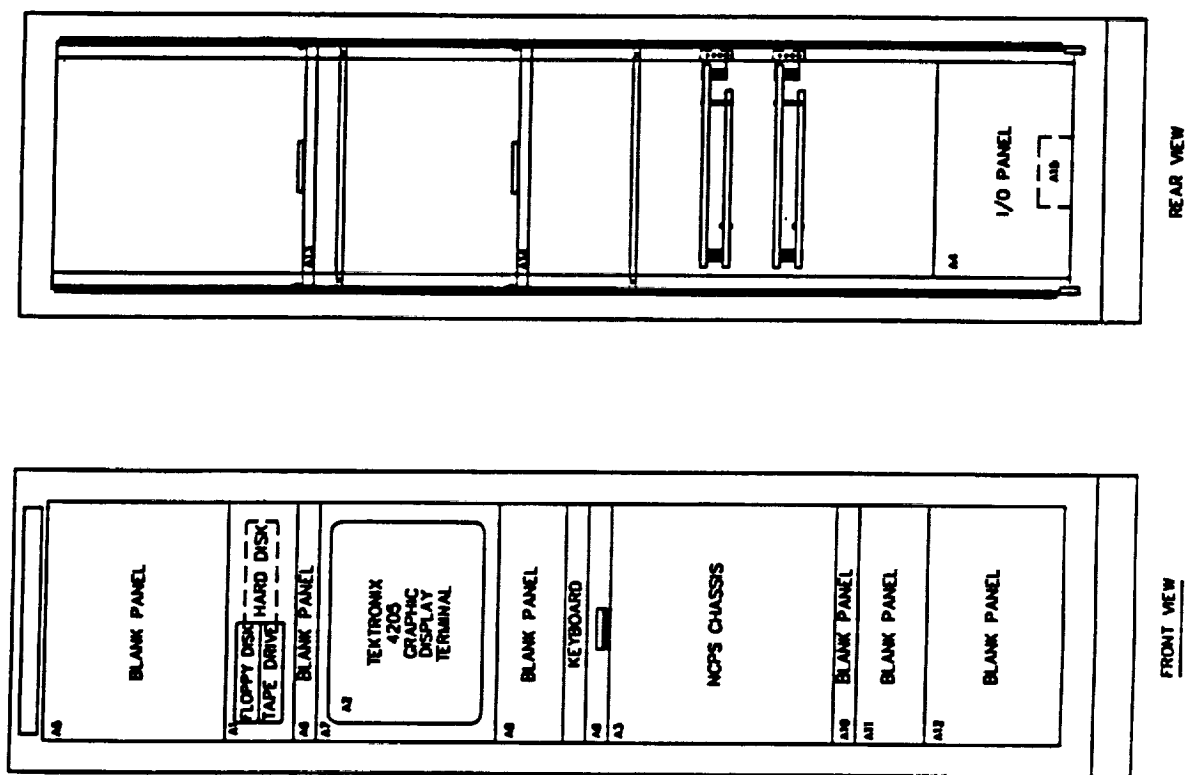
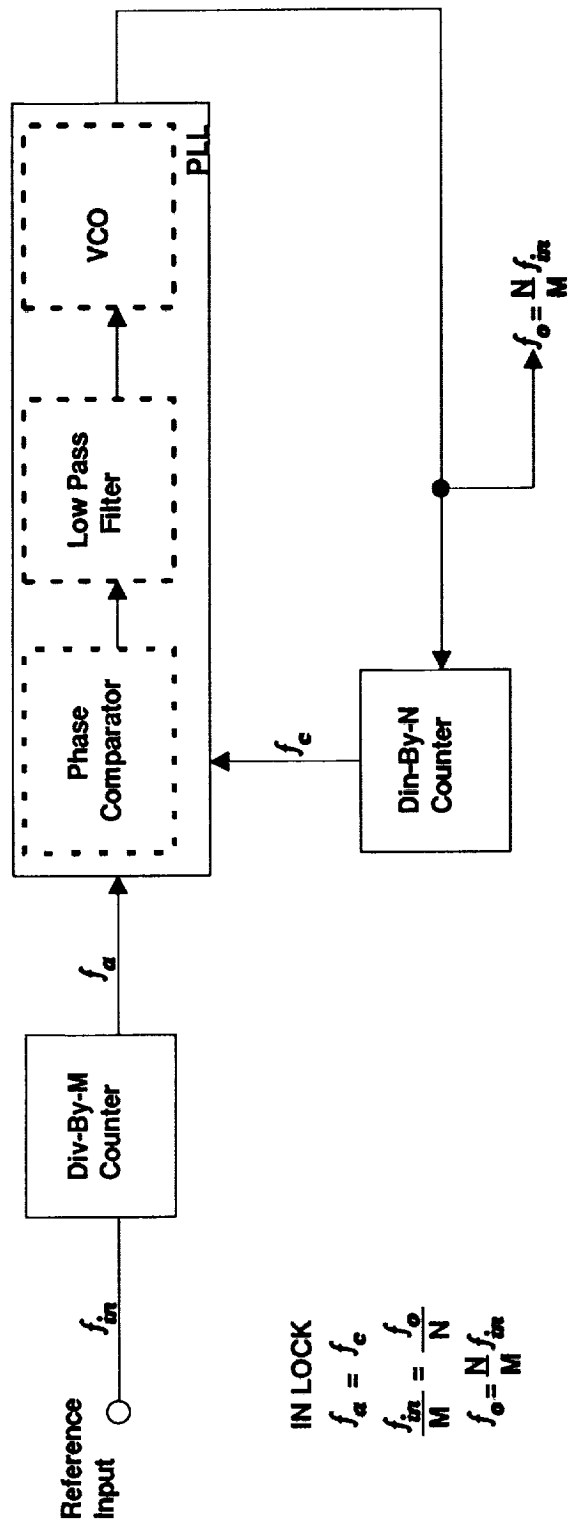


FIGURE 2. NCPS RACK ELEVATION



IN LOCK

$$f_a = f_c$$

$$\frac{f_{in}}{M} = \frac{f_o}{N}$$

$$f_o = \frac{N}{M} f_{in}$$

FIGURE 3. FRACTIONAL FREQUENCY SYNTHESIZER

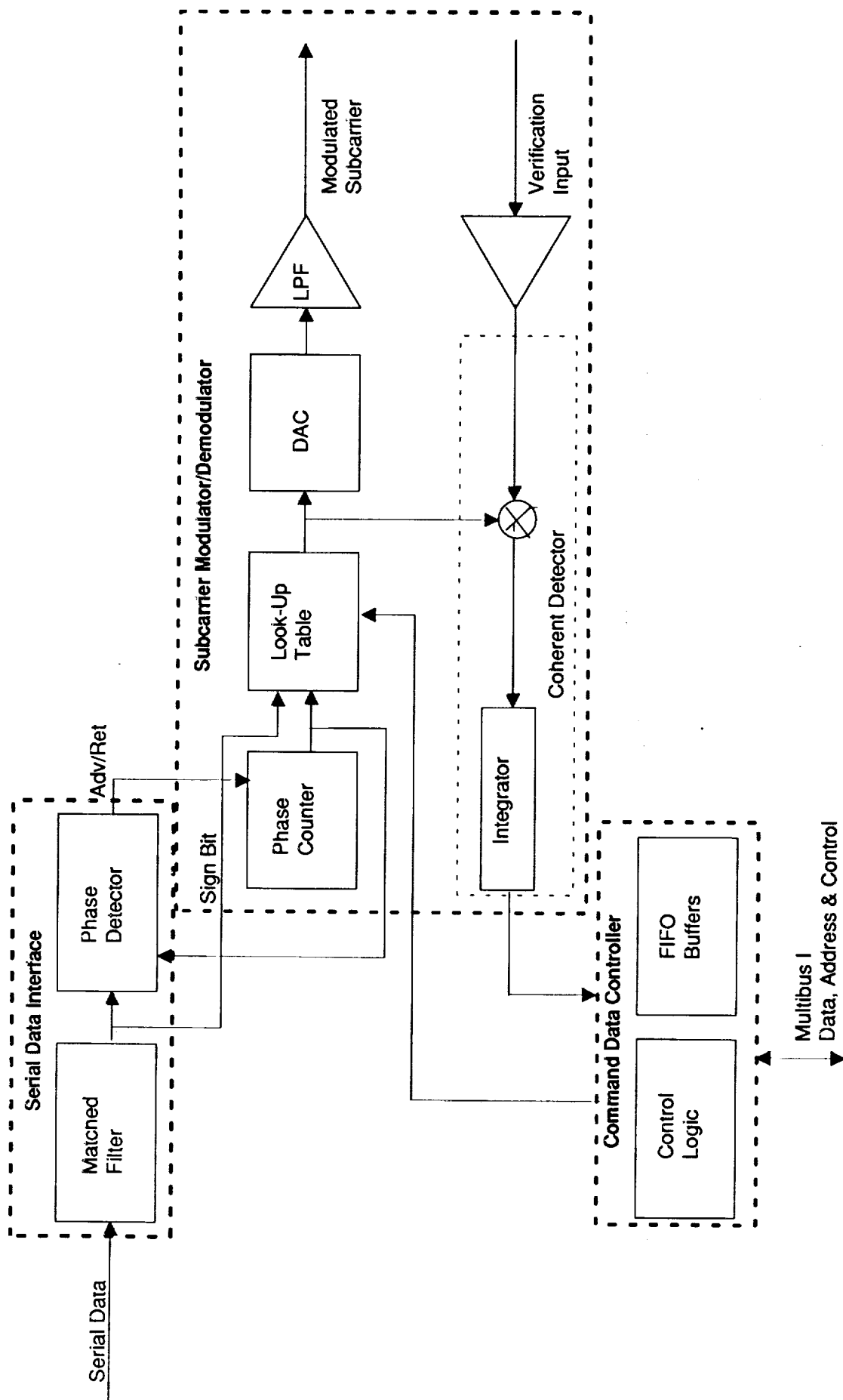


FIGURE 4. PMB FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

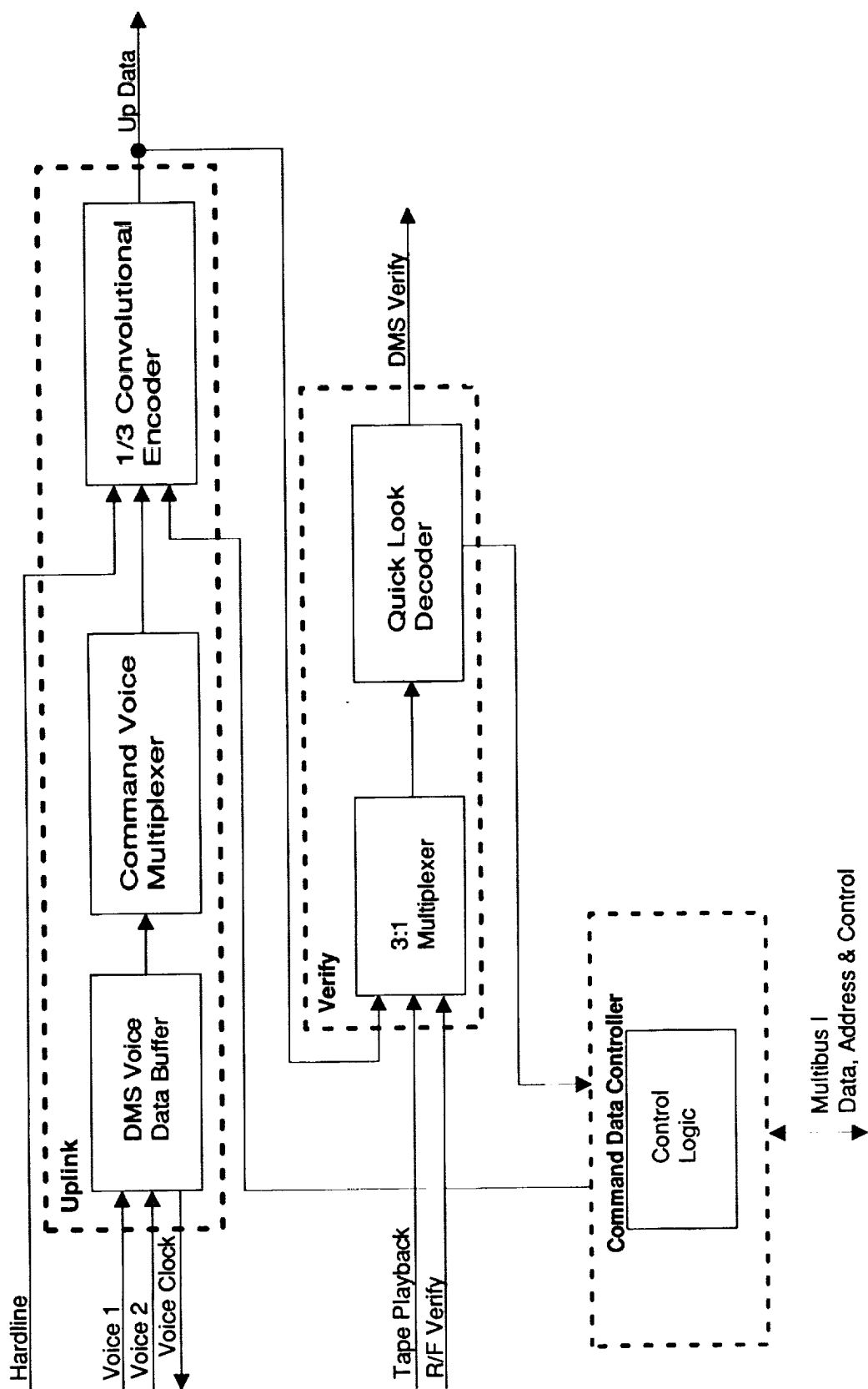


FIGURE 5. SCM FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

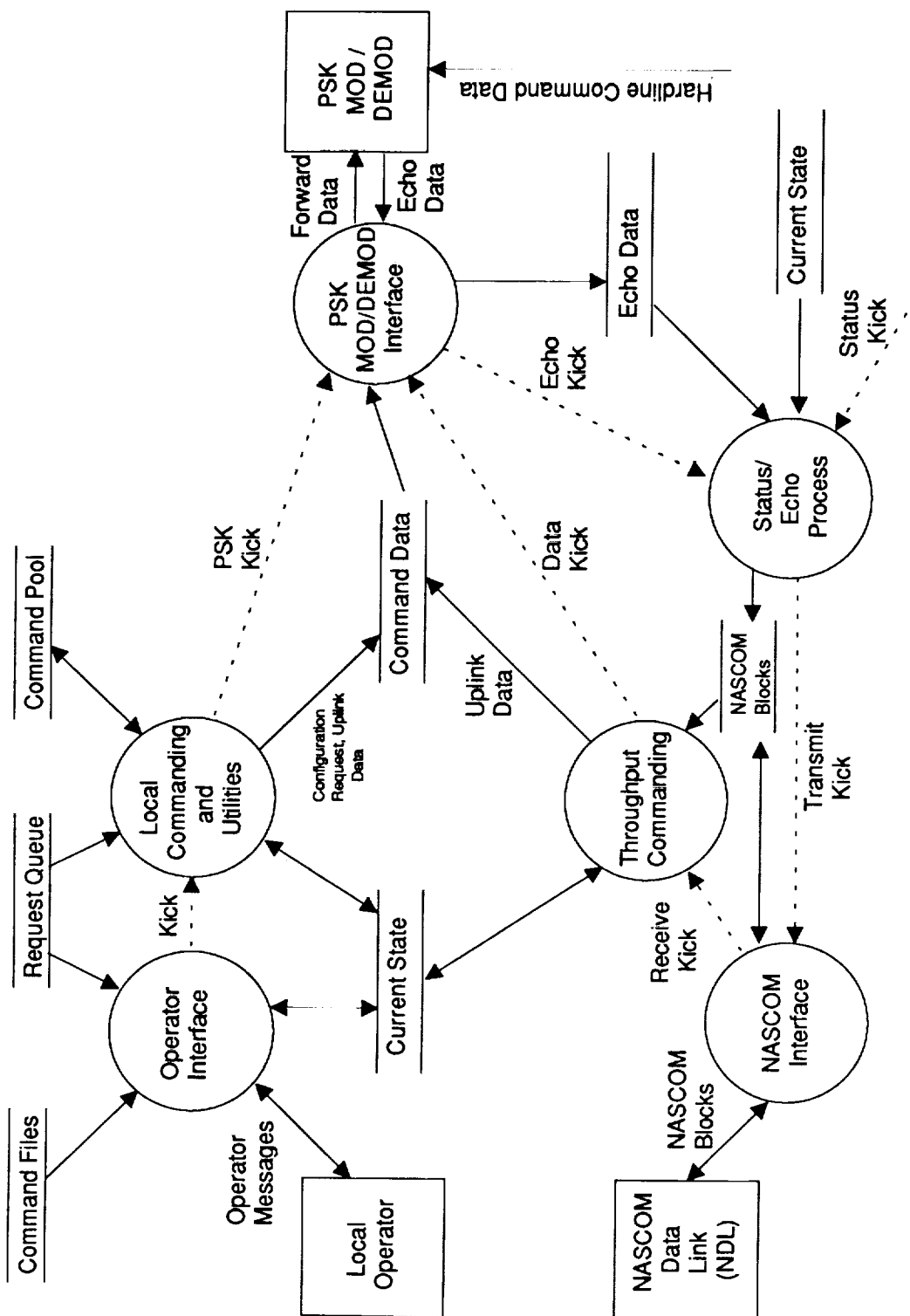


FIGURE 6. NCPS DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGEForm Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.

1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)		2. REPORT DATE November 1993	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Conference Publication	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Networks Technology Conference			5. FUNDING NUMBERS Code 535	
6. AUTHOR(S) Edited by Keiji Tasaki				
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Goddard Space Flight Center Greenbelt, Maryland 20771			8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER 94B00011	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) National Aeronautics and Space Administration Washington, D.C. 20546-0001			10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER NASA CP-3241	
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES				
12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Unclassified-Unlimited Subject Category 62 Report available from the NASA Center for AeroSpace Information, 800 Elkridge Landing Road, Linthicum Heights, MD 21090; (301) 621-0390.			12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE	
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) The papers included in these proceedings represent the most interesting and current topics being pursued by personnel of the GSFC Networks Division and supporting contractors involved in Space, Ground, and Deep Space Network (DSN) technical work. Although 29 papers are represented in the proceedings, only 12 were presented at the conference, because of space and time limitations. Proceedings are organized according to five principal technical areas of interest to the Networks Division: Project Management; Network Operations; Network Control, Scheduling, and Monitoring; Modeling and Simulation; and Telecommunications Engineering.				
14. SUBJECT TERMS Project Management, Network Operations, Network Control, Scheduling and Monitoring, Modeling and Simulation, Telecommunications Engineering			15. NUMBER OF PAGES 374	
			16. PRICE CODE	
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT Unclassified	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE Unclassified	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT Unclassified	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT Unlimited	